

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in this application.

Claim 1 (**original**): A method for analyzing an interaction between a sugar chain and a protein that interacts with a sugar chain, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

- (a) contacting a fluorescently labeled subject sugar chain or subject glycoconjugate with a substrate onto which a protein that interacts with a sugar chain has been immobilized; and
- (b) measuring the intensity of an excited fluorescence after applying an excitation light without washing the substrate.

Claim 2 (**previously presented**): The method of claim 1, wherein the substrate onto which the protein that interacts with the sugar chain has been immobilized is a substrate coated with a compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group.

Claim 3 (**original**): The method of claim 2, wherein the compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group is 3-glycidioxypropyl trimethoxysilane (GTMS).

Claim 4 (**withdrawn**): A method for analyzing an interaction between a sugar chain and a protein that interacts with a sugar chain, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

- (a) contacting a protein that interacts with a fluorescently labeled sugar chain with a substrate onto which a subject glycoconjugate has been immobilized; and
- (b) measuring the intensity of an excited fluorescence after applying an excitation light without washing the substrate.

Reply to Non-Final Office Action of July 24, 2009

Claim 5 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 4, wherein the substrate onto which the subject glycoconjugate has been immobilized is a substrate coated with a compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group.

Claim 6 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 5, wherein the compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group is 3-glycidoxypentyl trimethoxysilane (GTMS).

Claim 7 (**withdrawn**): A method for analyzing an interaction between a sugar chain and a protein that interacts with a sugar chain, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

- (a) contacting a subject glycoconjugate with a substrate onto which a protein that interacts with a region other than a sugar chain of a glycoconjugate has been immobilized;
- (b) contacting a fluorescently labeled protein that interacts with a sugar chain with the substrate obtained in step (a); and
- (c) measuring the intensity of an excited fluorescence after applying an excitation light without washing the substrate.

Claim 8 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 7, wherein the substrate onto which the protein that interacts with a region other than a sugar chain of a glycoconjugate has been immobilized is a substrate coated with a compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group.

Claim 9 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 8, wherein the compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group is 3-glycidoxypentyl trimethoxysilane (GTMS).

Claim 10 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 7, wherein the protein that interacts with a region other than a sugar chain of a glycoconjugate is an antibody.

Reply to Non-Final Office Action of July 24, 2009

Claim 11 (**previously presented**): The method of claim 1, wherein the protein that interacts with a sugar chain is a lectin, an enzymatic protein comprising a sugar-binding domain, a cytokine having an affinity for a sugar chain, or an antibody that interacts with a sugar chain.

Claim 12 (**previously presented**): The method of claim 1, wherein the excitation light is an evanescent wave.

Claim 13 (**previously presented**): The method of claim 1, wherein the glycoconjugate is a glycoprotein, a proteoglycan, or a glycolipid.

Claim 14 (**currently amended**): A substrate coated with a compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group, and onto which a protein that interacts with a sugar chain has been immobilized, and in which one or more reaction vessels have been formed by affixing a rubber having one or more holes onto a glass.

Claim 15 (**original**): The substrate of claim 14, wherein the compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group is 3-glycidioxypropyl trimethoxysilane (GTMS).

Claim 16 (**canceled**).

Claim 17 (**previously presented**): The substrate of claim 14, wherein the protein that interacts with a sugar chain is a lectin, an enzymatic protein comprising a sugar-binding domain, a cytokine having an affinity for a sugar chain, or an antibody that interacts with a sugar chain.

Claim 18 (**canceled**).

Claim 19 (**withdrawn**): A method for producing a substrate, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

Reply to Non-Final Office Action of July 24, 2009

- (a) coating the substrate with a compound comprising an epoxy group as an active group; and
- (b) immobilizing a protein that interacts with a sugar chain or a protein that interacts with a region other than a sugar chain of a glycoconjugate onto the substrate obtained in step (a).

Claim 20 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 19, wherein the protein that interacts with a region other than a sugar chain of a glycoconjugate is an antibody.

Claim 21 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 19, wherein the protein that interacts with a sugar chain is a lectin, an enzymatic protein comprising a sugar-binding domain, a cytokine having an affinity for a sugar chain, or an antibody that interacts with a sugar chain.

Claim 22 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 19, wherein the glycoconjugate is a glycoprotein, a proteoglycan, or a glycolipid.

Claim 23 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 4, wherein the protein that interacts with a sugar chain is a lectin, an enzymatic protein comprising a sugar-binding domain, a cytokine having an affinity for a sugar chain, or an antibody that interacts with a sugar chain.

Claim 24 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 7, wherein the protein that interacts with a sugar chain is a lectin, an enzymatic protein comprising a sugar-binding domain, a cytokine having an affinity for a sugar chain, or an antibody that interacts with a sugar chain.

Claim 25 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 4, wherein the excitation light is an evanescent wave.

Claim 26 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 7, wherein the excitation light is an evanescent wave.

Reply to Non-Final Office Action of July 24, 2009

Claim 27 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 4, wherein the glycoconjugate is a glycoprotein, a proteoglycan, or a glycolipid.

Claim 28 (**withdrawn**): The method of claim 7, wherein the glycoconjugate is a glycoprotein, a proteoglycan, or a glycolipid.